

# CHIEFS CALLED TO PLAN NATIONALWIDE STRIKE; SOFT COAL MINERS WALK OUT NEXT SATURDAY; CABINET CALLED TO CONSIDER LABOR CRISES

## BREWERS STOP DELIVERIES OF BEER TO-NIGHT

Retail Liquor Dealers to  
Decide What to Do on  
Monday.

MANY TO CLOSE TUESDAY

Restaurants and Hotels May  
Be Only Places Selling Half  
of 1 Per Cent. Stuff.

Pending the final and official decision of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association of Manhattan, which represents practically all of the saloons in the city, sentiment among the members of the association appears to be strongly in favor of closing up tight next Tuesday when the Volstead prohibition enforcement bill automatically takes effect. There will be a meeting of the central committee of that association and of organizations representing all five boroughs next Monday afternoon, when the matter will be put to vote.

In the meantime the brewers will cut off the supply of 2.75 per cent. beer, in conformity with the law's provisions. Deliveries of draught beer will stop to-night and deliveries of bottled beer, used mainly in the family trade, will cease Monday night, according to R. J. Shafer, president of the New York State Brewers Association, which held a special joint meeting with the Brewers Board of Trade at the headquarters, 109 East Fifth-street, yesterday afternoon.

No statement has been made by the New York Society of Restauranters other than that they will obey the law, and it is therefore likely that the cabarets and hotels will be the only places where beer substitutes containing less than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol may be obtained.

The brewers declined to say whether or not they would test the law in case it is not made inoperative by Presidential proclamation that demobilization is complete. Arthur L. Strasser, counsel for the wholesale liquor dealers and distillers, stated that so far as his clients were concerned the law would have little effect Tuesday, since manufacture of whiskey, brandy and other liquors of high alcoholic content ceased July 1.

## WILSON IS MAKING DEFINITE PROGRESS

**Writes Coal Letter, but Does  
Not Get Bone Dry Act.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Intervention by President Wilson in the impending coal strike through a message sent to-day to the conferring miners and operators caused officials to believe that he had made definite progress to recovery. The situation resulting from a deadlock in the coal strike conference was not until after noon and within three hours his appeal for continuation of negotiations was in the hands of Secretary Wilson.

Rear Admiral Grayson insisted that his patient's strength should not be overtaxed, with the result that the prohibition enforcement bill and Attorney General Palmer's opinion on it sent to the White House yesterday, were withheld to-day from Mr. Wilson's attention. The midday bulletin issued from the White House said:

"The President continues to slowly gain in strength. There is nothing additional to report this morning."

## ALLIED WARSHIPS RUSH TO DALMATIA

### U. S. Torpedo Boat Active in Latest Fiume Situation.

By the Associated Press.

FUME, Oct. 23 (delayed).—A lively movement of allied warcraft stationed in Adriatic ports, and the United States torpedo boat Foote, which has been stationed here, has been ordered to Spalato and started this evening for that Dalmatian port. Similar movements of British and French warcraft are occurring.

The Associated Press correspondent was informed to-day by an American naval commander that the Foote was probably connected with the Fiume situation.

A message to America from Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio is printed in Rome newspapers. It bears the date of October 12 and was brought from Fiume on October 19 by Whitney Warren, the American architect, who went to that city early in October to offer his services to Capt. d'Annunzio. Eight paragraphs of the message were suppressed by the censor. The remainder of the appeal addressed Americans as "brothers" and implores their help for Fiume, which, the message says, "is fighting for liberty."

## Poland and Germany Sign Economic Treaty

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—A Polish-German economic agreement has been signed under which Germany will deliver to Poland 75,000 tons of coal monthly, in return for which Poland will furnish Germany with 8,000,000 hundredweight of potatoes at stated intervals at 16 marks per hundredweight. The potatoes are to be delivered at the border.

In addition Poland is to supply large quantities of mineral oil and other bituminous products, a million liters of spirits and a large number of geese.

## DIPLOMATS TO ACT AS COUNCIL

Envoys of Five Powers to Succeed Present Body in Paris.

### TO ADMINISTER TREATY

Suspense Caused by Uncertainty Over Action of U. S. Senate.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, Oct. 24.—When the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference here votes to disband it will be succeeded by a council consisting of the Ambassadors of the five great Powers, acting as a kind of coordinating commission to look after the interpretation and execution of the German and other peace treaties.

There is no thought now apparently that the council of the League of Nations will perform any work in this connection, as it is too much of an uncertainty at present that it will be able to act in that capacity. Naturally, however, it must perform, or try to perform, even in a half formed state, the tasks especially entrusted to it by the peace treaty.

It begins to look as if the league will not amount to anything beyond this until the American reservations have been decided upon and accepted and a full meeting has been held, at which there is a possibility that many changes will be suggested.

It was announced yesterday that the members of the coordination committee will not function at all until the Supreme Council disbands after the Bulgarian and Hungarian treaties have been signed, which is scarcely likely to occur until after the American Senate acts and it can be seen what joint action will be required here on the American reservation.

The Supreme Council has not yet named the date on which the treaty will become effective and the explanation is made that it still is awaiting the report of the committee on how Germany has fulfilled the armistice terms; this is to be presented to-morrow.

Former Minister Spencer Pratt in a long article in the *Gazette* urges the Allies to leave Constantinople and all Turkish parts of the Turkish Empire to the Turks and to name three counselors for the Sultan, representing France, Great Britain and the United States charged with seeing that just and liberal administration laws prevail.

Long experience in the Orient convinced him that the partition of the Turkish Empire would have serious consequences for Great Britain, while on the other hand a group of Turkish States bordering on the Caspian would be the best barricade against Bolshevism coming from the north, as the Turks and Persians are essentially conservative.

### "WHERE WAS GEN. PERSHING?"

Ohio Representative Wants Information About the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Declaring that in all wars commanding generals should be constantly at the front, Representative Sherwood (Ohio), Democrat, who was a Brigadier-General in the civil war, asked the House Military Committee to-day to report "when and where Gen. Pershing was at the front."

### TO RELIEVE MEXICAN ENVOY.

Stiller Sees Carranza Before Starting for Washington.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—Advises received here from Queretaro, where President Carranza is passing his vacation, say that Alfonso Stiller, who at various times has been Acting Foreign Minister, Minister to Brazil and first secretary of the embassy in Washington, has been in conference with the President and will start soon for Washington to take temporary charge of the embassy.

He will relieve Ygnacio Bonillas, the Ambassador, who is expected to return to Mexico for a stay of some duration.

## BRITISH CABINET TO KEEP OFFICE DESPITE DEFEAT

Adverse Vote in Commons Interpreted as Warning to Ministry.

### MAY BE RECONSIDERED

Lord Milner Opposed to Any Change in Nation's Fiscal Policies.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Political experts and the editorial writers in the papers this morning generally express the view that no one expects the Government to resign as a result of the adverse vote in the House of Commons yesterday, and that the circumstances of the defeat of the pilot's amendment in nowise need entail such a step. The incident, however, is regarded on all sides as one which has given the administration a severe shock, a reputation of which it could hardly survive.

The vote is generally described as an assertion of the independence of the House of Commons and a revolt against the alleged dictation of Ministers, a determination to reassert the supremacy which the Commons surrendered to the Cabinet during the war.

More than one hundred supporters of the Coalition, among whom Sir Edward Carson was conspicuous, voted against the government. These represented the intense anti-alien feeling prevailing among the conservative Coalitionists and the fear that the government is trying in the present stage of the bill to annual amendments which those hostile aliens would secure in the course of the stage. Some surprise is expressed that the labor members and the so-called Free Liberals joined in the vote against the government on this issue, thereby bringing French ships into the anti-alien faction, contrary to the avowed principles of their leaders.

### May Ask Reconsideration.

It is believed in some quarters that the government on Monday will ask the House to reconsider the vote and in view of certain circumstances it is regarded as possible that the House might bring French ships into the anti-alien faction, contrary to the avowed principles of their leaders.

The following list of Senators anxious to vote against ratification, prepared by one of the leading Democrats of the Senate, discloses the actual state of the case which confronts the treaty if the President shall will its defeat:

Republicans: Ball (Del.), Borah (Idaho), Brandegee (Conn.), Curtis (Kan.), Fall (New Mexico), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Gronna (N. D.), Johnson (Cal.), Knox (Pa.), LaFollette (Wis.), McCormick (Iowa), McLean (N. H.), Newberry (Mich.), Norris (Nebr.), Page (Vt.), Poincaré (Wash.), Sherman (Ill.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Underwood (Ala.), Walsh (Mass.), and Williams (Miss.)—18.

Democrats who would vote against the treaty if Wilson asked it: Culberson (Tex.), Gay (La.), Harris (Ga.), Harlan (Kan.), Hitchcock (Nebr.), Jones (N. M.), Overman (N. C.), Owen (Okla.), Pittman (Nev.), Reed (Mo.), Sheppard (Tex.), Shields (Tenn.), Smith (Cal.), Swanson (Va.), Thomas (Colo.), Underwood (Ala.), Walsh (Mass.), and Williams (Miss.)—18.

### Democratic Mixture Is Sad.

This combination shows among the Republicans the extreme limit of the strength of the irreconcilable element. Out of it it is quite possible that a few senators may accept the reservations as sufficient to justify a favorable vote. The Democratic list presents a sad mixture. About a dozen of the list are Democrats to whom the President's faintest whisper is all law, human, moral and divine. The remainder of the group are either irreconcilable opponents of the whole pact and covenant, like Senator Reed (Mo.), or men who see grave dangers in certain phases of the situation which the treaty will create in the world, as does Senator Thomas (Colo.), with regard to the clause clauses.

The fight on the reservations in the open Senate soon will be under way. There is a strong probability that before adjournment to-morrow the Johnson amendment, framed by voting against the strength of the United States and Great Britain in the assembly of the League of Nations, admittedly the most popular of all the textual amendments, will have been voted upon.

The Johnson amendment is destined to meet defeat by a narrow margin. When the vote comes it will find the following Republican Senators voting against it: Senators McCumber (N. D.), McNary (Ore.), Nelson (Minn.), Hale (Me.), Keyes (N. H.), Colt (R. I.) and Edge (N. J.).

The Democratic votes which will be cast for the Johnson amendment are only four: Senators Reed (Mo.), Shields (Tenn.), Gore (Okla.) and Walsh (Mass.). They will bring the total number of favorable votes up to 48, whereas the vote to defeat will be 50.

## FATE OF PEACE TREATY RESTING ON WILSON NOW

Senate Ready to Accept Covenant as Amended by Committee.

### DEFEAT IN OPPOSITION

President Must Allow Reservations or Order Fight to Kill Document.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Ratification or rejection by the Senate of the peace treaty, with its interwoven League of Nations covenant, lies with President Wilson and no one else. It is certain now that the reservations exactly as adopted yesterday and on Wednesday by the Foreign Relations Committee will be accepted by the Senate. Even the preamble, with its provision that three of the four Allies must accept the reservations as individuals, is destined to prevail in the Senate by a comfortable majority.

The fourteen reservations themselves will be adopted by majorities ranging from ten to twenty. On the question of final ratification by the Senate of the resolution itself it will be necessary to drive the Democrats into line to vote for rejection if the document as qualified by reservations is distasteful and unsatisfactory to the President. Only the most strenuous pressure and cogent argument from the White House direct can be effective in accomplishing this action.

### Consent to Administration.

On the question as between textual Amendments and reservations, victories for the Administration were in the last degree costly. It was not as though the issue had been between drastic and mild amendments, with the Democrats enjoying all the advantages of the petty squabbles of the opposition over phraseology. But upon the broader question of whether the treaty was to go back to the conference, in defeating the various amendments the advantage lay in the other direction.

At this juncture the President is placed in an uncomfortable and highly embarrassing position. He must accept the ratification exactly as the Republicans have planned it or order his own partisans in the Senate to join with those Republicans who are against the treaty on all counts, and reject the document altogether.

The Senate Democrats are prepared to go through with such a programme only in the event that the President's orders are of the most definite character.

The following list of Senators anxious to vote against ratification, prepared by one of the leading Democrats of the Senate, discloses the actual state of the case which confronts the treaty if the President shall will its defeat:

Republicans: Ball (Del.), Borah (Idaho), Brandegee (Conn.), Curtis (Kan.), Fall (New Mexico), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Gronna (N. D.), Johnson (Cal.), Knox (Pa.), LaFollette (Wis.), McCormick (Iowa), McLean (N. H.), Newberry (Mich.), Norris (Nebr.), Page (Vt.), Poincaré (Wash.), Sherman (Ill.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Underwood (Ala.), Walsh (Mass.), and Williams (Miss.)—18.

## Would Exile Reds to a Philippine Island

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A variation in the processes of Federal penal legislation was proposed to-day by Senator McKellar (Tenn.), when he introduced a bill under which the Government may judiciously exile anarchists.

Should it pass, an island in the Philippines will be required to be set aside as the place of confinement of such criminals. In its discretion a court may sentence persons convicted of these offenses to \$5,000 fine, one to ten years imprisonment or may order them deported to the island set aside for such purpose, there to be held permanently.

The bill makes it a crime to conduct propaganda for the overthrow of the Government of the United States, or of all Governments, or to belong to organizations with that aim, or to hold meetings for the furtherance of such plans.

## U. S. STRIKE PLOT LAID IN RUSSIA

Reds Schooled in Moscow Honeycomb A. F. of L. U. S.

### Officer Tells Senators.

### GARY HOTBED OF SEDITION

Revolutionists Work Unmolested, and Even Use Mails to Fight Government.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Direct connection between the mouthings of Lenin and Trotsky and the steel strike at Gary was traced in a startling manner to-day by Lieut. Donald C. Van Buren of the intelligence division of the army and on the staff of Major-General Leonard Wood. He appeared to-day before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, having made an investigation of the steel strike.

Van Buren told of confessions by "Reds" of plans for a nationwide strike, of their intent to take control of the American Federation of Labor and to overthrow the American Government.

When he had finished his testimony Oscar E. Anderson, leader of the Gary strikers, was put on the stand. He tried without much effect to make an answer to the Van Buren testimony.

Lieut. Van Buren said that an international communist gathering was held in Moscow last March under direction of the Bolshevik chiefs Lenin and Trotsky and that from this gathering the movement had spread directly to the United States.

He produced a copy of a little magazine filled with Bolshevik propaganda which is published by the "Social Workers of Philadelphia" and circulated all over the country. Then he presented a red booklet containing a proposal for the overthrow of capitalism and capitalist Governments throughout the world issued from Moscow last March. The names of Lenin and Trotsky were on it.

### Books Sent All Over Country.

This booklet has been made, Lieut. Van Buren said, the basis of the philosophy and arguments for Bolshevik propaganda in this country. Many copies of the book had been found by the intelligence service in various radical headquarters and despite that "many tons of the publication had been seized so country was still flooded with it."

It was usually found in possession of alien workers.

Last May, said the witness, the Gary police asked that army which guns be lent to them to enable them to meet emergencies that might arise during a proposed anarchist parade. The witness was sent there in October to investigate. He supplied the names of the "Red" leaders to the Department of Justice and described their workings. So far as he knew no action was taken or arrests made by the Department. He described the discovery of four tons of gunpowder near a plant outside Gary.

When he left Gary at the beginning of this week, Lieut. Van Buren said, thanks to the establishment of martial law there the place was perfectly quiet. Since Gen. Leonard Wood took command there not a shot had been fired.

Lieut. Van Buren named as two of the radical leaders men called De George and Idanoff, the former either an Austrian or a Russian. They were allowed to get away from the place, though their activities had been reported to the Department of Justice. The intelligence division had recommended that citizenship papers of the radical leaders be revoked.

### No U. S. Flag: Only Red Banner.

One Red leader had told Van Buren frankly that he never saw an American flag displayed in the radical headquarters, though the red flag was there. The same man added that "We all read and circulate Socialist and I. W. W. literature, and have advised the men of alien birth working here not to return to their native countries."

Continued on Second Page.

## ACTION MAY BE TAKEN TO KILL STRIKE THREAT

Move Hastened by Break in Industrial Conference and Coal Menace.

### MEETING LIKELY TO-DAY

Decision Is Reached After Conference—Will Guard Public Welfare.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A special meeting of the Cabinet to consider the tense industrial situation that now faces the nation and threatens to develop into a nationwide struggle between capital and labor will be called in the near future, probably to-morrow, it was learned at the White House to-night.

The immediate causes for the convening of the Cabinet are the disruption of the President's Industrial Conference and the breaking of the governmental negotiations between the mine operators and the miners, with the determination of the mine workers' union officials to call a strike November 1 regardless of the consequences to the country.

Indications are that the Government must step into the breach and take a firm stand in the public welfare. Officials to-night would not state whether Government operation of the mines is contemplated should the strike halt coal production, but it is known that this move will be discussed.

The special Cabinet meeting was determined after conference to-night between Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the public group in the industrial conference, and Secretary Tamm during which it is understood the general industrial situation was taken up in detail.

Officials here admit that the industrial situation is approaching a crisis and that the Government must use all its powers to prevent such developments that will cause untold suffering throughout the country with any tieup of the nation's industries and transportation systems during the winter.

Hope still prevails that the miners' strike may be averted, and the Government's next step will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting. Likewise plans will be considered to meet any emergency that may develop as the result of any nationwide strikes.

The calling of the Cabinet meeting indicates that the President's physical condition is not considered that he will be able in the near future to take an active part in the Government's efforts to restore industrial peace or obtain a truce. It was indicated that the Cabinet would frame plans for action and that these would be submitted to the President for approval. It is not known whether Mr. Wilson has made any suggestions along these lines.

## BERGER HELD UNFIT FOR SEAT IN HOUSE

Special Committee Calls His Actions Treasonable.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist Representative-elect from Milwaukee, Wis., now under a twenty year sentence for violation of the espionage law, is guilty of treasonable conduct and should be excluded forever from membership in the House, the special committee appointed to investigate his right to a seat reported to-day.

By a vote of 8 to 1 the committee sent to the House a resolution declaring the seat vacant. Another resolution does not accept the claims of Joseph P. Carey, his Democratic opponent to the seat, but orders a new election.

The committee, which made an investigation independent of Berger's trial before the Federal court presided over by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis at Chicago, substantiated in every respect the Socialist's conviction by Federal jury. "That Victor L. Berger," the report of Chairman Dallinger (Mass.), states "was disloyal to the United States and did give aid and comfort to its enemies at a time when its existence as a free and independent nation was at stake there cannot be the slightest doubt."

"That he should be rewarded for his treasonable conduct by being given a seat in the House of Representatives is inconceivable."

The dissenting opinion to the majority report will be filed by Representative Rodenberg (Ill.), who believes that action by the House on the Berger case should be delayed until the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh district of Chicago has acted on the Socialist's appeal.

### SPARTACANS RISE IN DANZIG.

Revolution to Overthrow Government Is Planned.

By the Associated Press.

DANZIG, Tuesday, Oct. 21.—A new revolutionary movement by Spartacus adherents has been discovered and is causing apprehension. The date set for the beginning of the revolt is said to be November 3 and a complete overthrow of the Government is being urged at meetings here.

Danzig is placarded with signs reading "Long Live the Soldiers, Long Live the World Revolution."

## Gompers Calls Meeting of 112 Labor Leaders to Act on Big Battle—May Assess Workers 25 Per Cent.

### AID OF RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS AND FARMERS WILL BE SOUGHT

President's Appeal Fails to Move 600,000 Miners' Representatives and Meeting Breaks Up—Nationalists and Syndicalists See Big Chance to Dominate Unions

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Outstanding developments in the industrial situation to-day were:

1. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, following his withdrawal of the labor group from the National Industrial Conference called by President Wilson, announced that he had summoned the heads of the 112 international unions affiliated with his organization to meet in Washington early in November to discuss present and impending disputes. A plan for a general strike will be taken up. A proposal has been made that all union men be assessed 25 per cent. of their wages to establish a general strike fund.

2. Notwithstanding the appeal of the President, Secretary Wilson has failed to mediate the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners and negotiations between them and the operators were broken off to-night. A partial paralysis of the country's industrial life is anticipated. The strike is called for November 1.

3. Although the four big railway brotherhoods of the country are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it is expected that an alliance with them will be sought to carry out whatever programme the labor chiefs may decide upon at their forthcoming conference here. The aid of the farmers of the country and the Canadian labor unions is also likely to be solicited, and some observers believe that one of the greatest industrial battles in history is imminent.

4. Final dissolution of the National Industrial Conference called by President Wilson between representatives of capital, labor and the public was announced. The action of the labor delegates in withdrawing left no other alternative, and the effort to establish a basis for industrial peace by this means is an admitted failure.

**Much Suffering Is Likely.**

The open declaration of war between the soft coal miners and their employers is but the forerunner of a general industrial conflict that the day's developments here indicate will be country wide and cause much suffering. Developments of a serious nature followed rapidly the blowup of the conference called by the President when the labor representatives withdrew.

What was left of the industrial conference, the public group, after a long session to-day determined to recommend its complete disbandment and the erection of a new one to try to bring an industrial truce, if not industrial peace. With this action the conference adjourned sine die and vanished into thin air.

It was but a few hours later when the conference between miners and mine operators in the Red Cross Building dedicated to humanity blew up and put an end to efforts to settle the coal strike. Earlier in the day Mr. Gompers issued the call for a meeting in Washington early in November of the hosts of labor from every section of the United States to gird labor's loins and prepare for the industrial conflict to come. In his culminating speech at the industrial conference Mr. Gompers told the employers' group he would carry the fight against them to the workshops of the country. Referring to labor's proposals to arbitrate the steel strike and for collective bargaining, he said:

"You have defeated the labor group in its declaration, but we will meet you again in conference, and when we do meet you there you will be glad to talk collective bargaining."

**Many Radicals Will Respond.**

The meeting of labor leaders from all of the international unions, 112 in number, was called, it was stated, to canvass the industrial situation and to determine what steps are necessary to meet it. It will bring here many of the most radical labor leaders of the country to help in determining labor's course.

In addition there have been several conferences of railroad brotherhood chiefs and officers of other railroad labor organizations in Washington. There was a meeting in the headquarters of the Plumb Plan League, which is advocating nationalization of the railroads. The brotherhoods, which have never been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are standing close to the Federation following the dissolution of the industrial conference. They have also conferred with the miners' representatives. All of the forces of organized labor are standing shoulder to shoulder in the crisis.

Different interpretations placed by the operators and by the miners upon a letter from the President, which was designed to hold them together, caused the conclusion of the coal negotiations. The President proposed, substantially, that the operators and miners go into conference without reservation, forgetting all past disagreements and starting new negotiations for a settlement; that failing to reach a decision the matter be arbitrated and that meantime the mines be kept going.

The operators were willing to accept the President's proposal in full. The miners were willing to accept the first proposition alone, on the understanding that they go far enough to see whether an agreement could be reached. They would not call off the strike and the operators refused to go further.

The end of the negotiations was as dramatic as that of the National Industrial Conference. When the miners refused to accept the Wilson